Comment (Case 3688) – On the proposed suppression of CHARINIDAE Gray, 1849 (Reptilia, Squamata, Serpentes): a counter-application

(see BZN 73(1): 25-29 [Case]; 73(2-4): 122-123)

R. Alexander Pyron

Dept. Of Biological Sciences, The George Washington University 2029 G St. NW, Washington DC 20052, U.S.A. (e-mail: rpyron@colubroid.org)

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In the recently published Case 3688, Quintero & Shear (2016) outline a proposal for suppressing Charindae Gray, 1849 in favor of Charindae Quintero, 1986. This invokes the Commission's plenary power, as Reversal of Precedence under Article 23.9.1.1 does not apply. The authors instead invoked Article 23.9.3, and petitioned for a special ruling from the Commission, arguing for stability. To give a more complete picture of the nomenclatural history, I provide the following information:

- 1. Gray (1849, p. 84) placed *Charina* Gray, 1849 in a family-level group he named CHARININA.
- 2. Cope (1886a, p. 294) later described a family CHARINIDAE Cope, 1886, containing only *Charina* Gray, 1849. Cope then used this name in numerous subsequent publications, including Cope (1886b, p. 480, 1889, p. 869, 1892, p. 592, 1895, p. 199, 1900, p. 727).
- 3. Boulenger (1887, p. 16) made note of Cope's new family in the *Zoological Record*. Boulenger later listed Charinina Gray, 1849 in the synonymy of Boinae (Boulenger, 1893, p. 93), while also listing Charinidae Cope, 1886 in the synonymy of Boidae (Boulenger, 1893, p. 71). Similarly, Boettger (1887) discussed and described Cope's (1886b) classification, listing Charinidae as a separate family citing Cope (1886a) and giving characters for the group (Boettger, 1887, pp. 186, 187, 193). Boettger (1890) cited Cope's (1889) classification again, also listing Charinidae as a separate family (Boettger, 1890, p. 198).
- 4. Whitney & Smith (1914, p. 930) listed a dictionary entry for *Charina* Gray, 1849, and subsequent entries referring to charinid (snakes of the family Charinide), Charining DAE (the family containing *Charina*), CHARININA (a subfamily containing *Charina*), and charinoid (resembling Charinide).
- 5. Shufeldt (1903, p. 406) referred to Charinidae in his description of California snakes. He did not cite a taxonomic authority, but referred to Cope elsewhere in the article. Noguchi (1909, p. 3) cited Cope's (1900) system of snake classification, listing Charinidae as a separate family in a table. Gilmore (1938, p. 7) also cited Cope's (1900) system of snake classification, listing Charinidae as a separate family in a sentence describing its characters. Von Ihering (1911, p. 289) cited Cope's (1895) classification and listed charinidae in a table, for his review of Brazilian snakes. Prado (1945, p. 61), in his review of Brazilian snakes, cited Cope's classification without a specific reference and provided characters for Charinidae. Oguiura et al. (2009) used the names Charininae (Oguiura et al. 2009, p. 130) and Charinini (Oguiura et al. 2009, p. 131) in passing, without citing a taxonomic authority.

- 6. Pyron et al. (2014) reinstated Charinidae Gray, 1849 as the correct family-group nomen for the clade containing *Charina* Gray, 1849, discussed the history of Cope's junior objective synonym Charinidae Cope, 1886, and noted the homonymy issue with Charinidae Quintero, 1986.
- 7. The name CHARINIDAE Gray, 1849 has begun to be re-adopted by the herpetological community, particularly in regional checklists such as Ray & Ruback (2015, pp. 172, 174, 176), Solis *et al.* (2014, p. 133), Sunyer (2014, p. 193), and Abbas Rhadi et al. (2015, p. 149), and conservation assessments such as Johnson et al. (2015, pp. 27, 30, 33, 40, 86). Head (2015, pp. 3, 8, 9) also used CHARINIDAE and CHARINIDAE, citing usage as per Pyron et al. (2014), in his review of fossil snakes. Figueroa et al. (2016), in their systematic phylogenetic assessment and revision of Serpentes, also adopted CHARINIDAE, again citing Pyron et al. (2014) for usage. The Reptile Database has also now adopted CHARINIDAE Gray, 1849; this reference is the community standard for herpetology.
- 8. CHARINIDAE Gray, 1849 (= CHARININA Gray, 1849) is clearly an available and valid name. There is a strong historical tradition of usage for the junior objective synonym CHARINIDAE Cope, 1886, and a recent prevailing usage of CHARINIDAE Gray, 1849 in the herpetological community since the publication of Pyron et al. (2014). Thus, CHARINIDAE Gray, 1849 is not a nomen oblitum under Article 23.9.2, and its usage does not threaten the stability of serpent nomenclature.
- 9. Therefore, I suggest that CHARINIDAE Gray, 1849 should not be suppressed, but instead, the junior homonym CHARINIDAE Quintero, 1986 be replaced by an appropriately emended name such as CHARINUSIDAE.
- 10. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:
 - (1) to use its plenary power to rule that for the purposes of Article 29 of the Code:
 - (a) the stem of the generic name Charinus Simon, 1892 is Charinus-;
 - (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following names:
 - (a) Charina Gray, 1849 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy Tortrix bottae Blainville, 1835;
 - (b) Charinus Simon, 1892 (gender: masculine), type species by original designation Phrynus australianus L. Koch, 1867;
 - (3) to place on the Official List of Family Group Names in Zoology the following names:
 - (a) CHARINUSIDAE Quintero, 1986, type genus *Charinus* Simon, 1892, spelling emended by the ruling in (1)(a) above (Arachnida, Amblypygi);
 - (b) CHARINIDAE Gray, 1849, type genus Charina Gray, 1849 (Reptilia, Squamata).

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